

(19) World Intellectual Property Organization
International Bureau



(43) International Publication Date
22 May 2003 (22.05.2003)

PCT

(10) International Publication Number
WO 03/041612 A2

(51) International Patent Classification⁷:

A61F

(74) Agent: BRUESS, Steven, C.; Merchant & Gould P.C.,
P.O. Box 2903, Minneapolis, MN 55402-0903 (US).

(21) International Application Number: PCT/US02/36492

(22) International Filing Date:

13 November 2002 (13.11.2002)

(25) Filing Language:

English

(26) Publication Language:

English

(30) Priority Data:

09/992,277 14 November 2001 (14.11.2001) US

(71) Applicant: RESTORE MEDICAL, INC. [US/US]; 2800
Patton Road, St. Paul, MN 55113 (US).

(72) Inventors: STEVENS, Walter, J.; 10291 Grand Valley
Lane, Woodbury, MN 55129 (US). METZGER, Anja,
K.; 10653 - 69th Street North, Stillwater, MN 55082
(US). WALTER, Larry, A.; 2120 Memorial Parkway,
Minneapolis, MN 55412 (US). KNUDSON, Mark, B.;
1309 West Royal Oaks Drive, Shoreview, MN 55126 (US).
CONRAD, Timothy, R.; 12557 Riverview Road, Eden
Prairie, MN 55347 (US).

(81) Designated States (*national*): AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU,
AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU,
CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH,
GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC,
LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW,
MX, MZ, NO, NZ, OM, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SC, SD, SE,
SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, UZ,
VC, VN, YU, ZA, ZM, ZW.

(84) Designated States (*regional*): ARIPO patent (GH, GM,
KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW),
Eurasian patent (AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM),
European patent (AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE,
ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, SK,
TR), OAPI patent (BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ,
GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG).

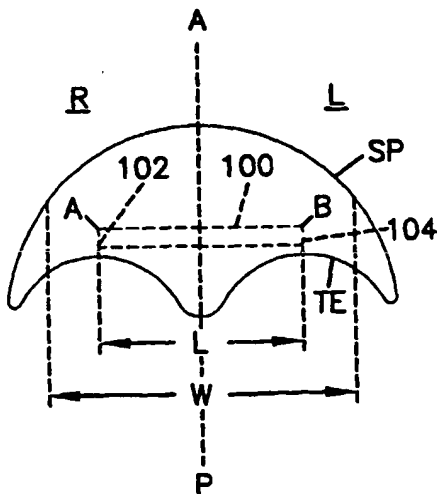
Published:

— with declaration under Article 17(2)(a); without abstract;
title not checked by the International Searching Authority

For two-letter codes and other abbreviations, refer to the "Guid-
ance Notes on Codes and Abbreviations" appearing at the begin-
ning of each regular issue of the PCT Gazette.

(54) Title: LATERAL STIFFENING SNORING TREATMENT

(57) Abstract:



WO 03/041612 A2

LATERAL STIFFENING SNORING TREATMENT

This application is being filed as a PCT International application in the name of PI Medical, Inc., a U.S. national corporation, designating all countries except the
5 US, on 13 November 2002.

BACKGROUND

1. Field of the Invention

This invention is directed to a method of treating snoring. More particularly,
10 this invention is directed to such a treatment for linking left and right sides of a patient's palate.

2. Description of the Prior Art

Snoring has received increased scientific and academic attention. One
15 publication estimates that up to 20% of the adult population snores habitually. Huang, et al., "Biomechanics of Snoring", Endeavour, p. 96 – 100, Vol. 19, No. 3 (1995). Snoring can be a serious cause of marital discord. In addition, snoring can present a serious health risk to the snorer. In 10% of habitual snorers, collapse of the airway during sleep can lead to obstructive sleep apnea syndrome. Id.

20 Notwithstanding numerous efforts to address snoring, effective treatment of snoring has been elusive. Such treatment may include mouth guards or other appliances worn by the snorer during sleep. However, patients find such appliances uncomfortable and frequently discontinue use (presumably adding to marital stress).

Electrical stimulation of the soft palate has been suggested to treat snoring
25 and obstructive sleep apnea. See, e.g., Schwartz, et al., "Effects of electrical stimulation to the soft palate on snoring and obstructive sleep apnea", J. Prosthetic Dentistry, pp. 273 – 281 (1996). Devices to apply such stimulation are described in U.S. Pat. Nos. 5,284,161 and 5,792,067. Such devices are appliances requiring patient adherence to a regimen of use as well as subjecting the patient to discomfort
30 during sleep. Electrical stimulation to treat sleep apnea is discussed in Wiltfang, et al., "First results on daytime submandibular electrostimulation of suprahyoid muscles to prevent night-time hypopharyngeal collapse in obstructive sleep apnea syndrome", International Journal of Oral & Maxillofacial Surgery, pp. 21 – 25 (1999).

35 Surgical treatments have been employed. One such treatment is uvulopalatopharyngoplasty. In this procedure, so-called laser ablation is used to remove about 2 cm of the trailing edge of the soft palate thereby reducing the soft palate's ability to flutter between the tongue and the pharyngeal wall of the throat.

The procedure is frequently effective to abate snoring but is painful and frequently results in undesirable side effects. Namely, removal of the soft palate trailing edge compromises the soft palate's ability to seal off nasal passages during swallowing and speech. In an estimated 25% of uvulopalatopharyngoplasty patients, fluid
5 escapes from the mouth into the nose while drinking. Huang, et al., supra at 99. Uvulopalatopharyngoplasty (UPPP) is also described in Harries, et al., "The Surgical treatment of snoring", Journal of Laryngology and Otology, pp. 1105 – 1106 (1996) which describes removal of up to 1.5 cm of the soft palate. Assessment of snoring treatment is discussed in Cole, et al., "Snoring: A review and a Reassessment",
10 Journal of Otolaryngology, pp. 303 – 306 (1995).

Huang, et al., supra, describe the soft palate and palatal snoring as an oscillating system which responds to airflow over the soft palate. Resulting flutter of the soft palate (rapidly opening and closing air passages) is a dynamic response generating sounds associated with snoring. Huang, et al., propose an alternative to
15 uvulopalatopharyngoplasty. The proposal includes using a surgical laser to create scar tissue on the surface of the soft palate. The scar is to reduce flexibility of the soft palate to reduce palatal flutter. Huang, et al., report initial results of complete or near-complete reduction in snoring and reduced side effects.

Surgical procedures such as uvulopalatopharyngoplasty and those proposed
20 by Huang, et al., continue to have problems. The area of surgical treatment (i.e., removal of palatal tissue or scarring of palatal tissue) may be more than is necessary to treat the patient's condition. Surgical lasers are expensive. The proposed procedures are painful with drawn out and uncomfortable healing periods. The procedures have complications and side effects and variable efficacy (e.g., Huang, et
25 al., report promising results in 75% of patients suggesting a full quarter of patients are not effectively treated after painful surgery). The procedures may involve lasting discomfort. For example, scar tissue on the soft palate may present a continuing irritant to the patient. Importantly, the procedures are not reversible in the event they happen to induce adverse side effects not justified by the benefits of the
30 surgery.

Commonly assigned U.S. Pat. No. 6,250,307 issued June 26, 2001; International application PCT/US00/26616 (International Publication No. WO 01/23039 A1 published April 5, 2001), International application PCT/US00/40830 (International Publication No. No. WO 01/19301 A1 published March 22, 2001),
35 and International application PCT/US01/24255 (International Publication No. WO 02/13738 published February 21, 2002) all teach structure of various designs of implants for treatment of snoring. In addition, snoring treatments include RF ablation of palatal tissue as described and marketed by Somnus Technologies, Inc.

- (Kasey et al., "Radiofrequency Volumetric Reduction of the Palate: An Extended Follow-Up Study", Otolaryngology – Head and Neck Surgery, Vol. 122, No. 3, pp. 410 – 414 (March 2000)) and use of injected sclerosing agents in the soft palate as taught in LaFrentz et al., "Palatal Stiffening Techniques for Snoring in a Novel Canine Model", Abstracts of the Twenty-Second Annual MidWinter Meeting of the Association for Research in Otolaryngology, Abstract NO. 499, Vol. 22, pp. 125 – 126 (February 13 – 18, 1999). The Somnus Technologies, Inc. procedure is also described in Boudewyns et al., "Temperature controlled Radiofrequency Tissue Volume Reduction of the Soft Palate (Somnoplasty®) in the Treatment of Habitual Snoring: Results of a European Multicenter Trial", Acta Otolaryngol, Vol. 120 pp. 981 – 985 (2000) and Hukins et al., "Radiofrequency Tissue Volume Reduction of the Soft Palate in Simple Snoring", Arch. Otolaryngol Head Neck Surg, Vol. 126, pp. 602 – 606 (2000). Sclerosing therapy is also described in Brietzke et al., "Injection Snoreplasty: How to Treat Snoring Without All the Pain and Expense", Otolaryngology – Head and Neck Surgery, pp. 503 – 510 (May 2001).

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

- According to a preferred embodiment of the present invention, a method is disclosed for treating snoring of a patient attributable at least in part to motion of a soft palate of the patient. The method includes identifying first and second locations disposed on right and left sides, respectively, of the soft palate and separated by an anterior-posterior midline extending centrally positioned on the palate. The first and second locations are linked across the midline by creating a linkage between the first and second locations and through the midline with the linkage having a stiffness greater than a stiffness of untreated tissue naturally residing between the locations.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

- Fig. 1 is a side sectional view of a portion of a human head showing a soft palate in a relaxed state and in relation in adjacent anatomical features;
- Fig. 2 is a portion of the view of Fig. 1 showing the soft palate in a flexed state;
- Fig. 3 is a front view of an interior of the mouth shown in Fig. 1 and showing an area to be ablated according to a first prior art surgical procedure;
- Fig. 4 is the view of Fig. 3 and showing an area to be scarred according to a second prior art surgical procedure;
- Fig. 5 is a schematic representation of a spring-mass system model of the soft palate;

Fig. 6 is the view of Fig. 1 with the soft palate containing an implant according to a first embodiment of the present invention;

Fig. 7 is the view of Fig. 3 showing the embodiment of Fig. 6;

Fig. 8 is the view of Fig. 6 with the soft palate containing an implant according to a second embodiment of the present invention;

Fig. 9 is the view of Fig. 7 showing the embodiment of Fig. 8;

Fig. 10 is a perspective view of a braided implant;

Fig. 11 is a side elevation view of a braided implant with end weld and frayed ends;

Fig. 12 is a top plan view, shown partially broken away, of a still further embodiment of the present invention;

Fig. 13 is a view taken along line 13 – 13 in Fig. 12;

Fig. 14 is a cross-sectional view of the implant of Fig. 12 in a collapsed state in a needle for delivery;

Fig. 15 is a frontal view of a soft palate and showing an implant of sheet material in phantom lines in place in the soft palate;

Fig. 16 is the view of Fig. 6 with the implant in the form of a bolus of particulate material;

Fig. 17 is a frontal view of a soft palate with a strip implant placed for lateral stiffening according to the present invention;

Fig. 18 is the view of Fig. 17 with an alternative formation of the lateral stiffening;

Fig. 19 is the view of Fig. 17 with a further alternative formation of the lateral stiffening; and

Fig. 20 is the view of Fig. 17 with an additional implant for longitudinal stiffening.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PREFERRED EMBODIMENT

A. Anatomical Background

For ease of understanding the present invention, the dynamics of snoring are explained with reference to Figs. 1 – 4. The hard palate HP (shown in Figs. 1 and 2) overlies the tongue T and forms the roof of the mouth M. The hard palate HP includes a bone support B and does not materially deform during breathing. The soft palate SP is soft and is made up of mucous membrane, fibrous and muscle tissue extending rearward from the hard palate HP. A leading end LE of the soft palate SP is anchored to the trailing end of the hard palate HP. A trailing end TE of the soft palate SP is unattached. Since the soft palate SP is not structurally supported by

bone or hard cartilage, the soft palate SP droops down from the plane of the hard palate HP in an arcuate geometry of repose.

The pharyngeal airway passes air from the mouth M and the nasal passages N into the trachea TR. The portion of the pharyngeal airway defined between
5 opposing surfaces of the upper surface of the soft palate SP and the wall of the throat is the nasopharynx NP.

During normal breathing, the soft palate SP is in the relaxed state shown in Fig. 1 with the nasopharynx NP unobstructed and with air free to flow into the trachea TR from both the mouth M and the nostrils N.

10 During swallowing, the soft palate SP flexes and extends (as shown in Fig. 2) to close the nasopharynx NP thereby preventing fluid flow from the mouth M to the nasal passages N. Simultaneously, the epiglottis EP closes the trachea TR so that food and drink pass only into the esophagus ES and not the trachea TR. The soft
15 palate SP is a valve to prevent regurgitation of food into the nose N. The soft palate SP also regulates airflow through the nose N while talking. Since the soft palate SP performs such important functions, prior art techniques for surgically altering the soft palate SP can compromise these functions.

The majority of snoring is caused by the soft palate SP flapping back and forth. If breathing is solely through the nose N with the mouth closed, the trailing
20 edge TE of the soft palate SP is sucked into the nasopharyngeal space NP obstructing the airway and subsequently falls opening the airway in a repeating cycle. When the mouth is open, air flows over the upper and lower surfaces of the soft palate SP causing the soft palate SP to flap up and down alternating in obstructing the oral and nasal passageways M, N. The snoring sound is generated by
25 impulses caused by rapid obstruction and opening of airways. Huang, et al., state the airway passage opening and closing occurs 50 times per second during a snore. Huang, et al., utilize a spring-mass model (Fig. 5) to illustrate oscillation of the soft palate in response to airflow (where the soft palate is the ball B of mass depending by a spring S from a fixed anchor A).

30 Huang, et al., analogize the shortening of the soft palate SP in uvulopalatopharyngoplasty as effectively raising the critical airflow speed at which soft palate flutter will occur. The shaded area SA in Fig. 3 shows the area of the trailing end TE of the soft palate SP to be removed during this procedure. The alternative procedure proposed by Huang, et al., reduces the flexibility of the soft
35 palate SP through surface scarring which is asserted as effecting the critical flow speed. The shaded area SA' in Fig. 4 shows the area to be scarred by this alternate procedure. In Fig. 4, dashed line L shows the demarcation between the soft and hard palates.

Using the spring-mass model of Fig. 5 as a convenient model of the soft palate SP, the present invention is directed to a surgical implant into the soft palate SP to alter the elements of the model and thereby alter the dynamic response of the soft palate SP to airflow. The implant can alter the mass of the model (the ball B of Fig. 5), the spring constant of the spring S, the dampening of the spring S or any combination of these elements. Unlike the prior art surgical techniques, the implants that will be described are easy to insert in a small incision resulting in reduced patient discomfort and are not exposed to the interior of the mouth (such as the surface scarring of Huang, et al.) as a patient irritant. Also, as will be described, the degree of dynamic remodeling can be fine tuned avoiding the need for excessive anatomical modification and are reversible in the event of adverse consequences.

B. Representative Examples of Sub-Mucosal Techniques for Palatal Stiffening

Figs. 6 - 15 illustrate examples of various designs and techniques of palatal stiffening with many of the examples described being shown in the incorporated by reference documents U.S. Pat. No. 6,250,307 issued June 26, 2001; International application PCT/US00/26616 (International Publication No. WO 01/23039 A1 published April 5, 2001), International application PCT/US00/40830 (International Publication No. WO 01/19301 A1 published March 22, 2001) and International application PCT/US01/24255 (International Publication No. WO 02/13738 published February 21, 2002).

1. Modular Implants

Figs. 6 - 7 illustrate an example of one type of palatal implant 10₁ as shown in U.S. Pat. No. 6,250,307. The implants 10₁ are individual units of mass (in the form of implantable modular devices such as spheres or implants of other geometry) imbedded in the soft palate SP in close proximity to the trailing end TE.

As disclosed in U.S. Pat. No. 6,250,307, the spheres 10₁ can be formed from a wide variety of biocompatible materials. Such materials may also include coatings, materials or surface treatments to induce a fibrotic response of palatal tissue following placement of the spheres 10₁ in the palate SP.

2. Elongated Implants

Figs. 8 - 9 illustrate a second example of an implant 10₂ as described more fully in U.S. Pat. No. 6,250,307. The implant 10₂ is in the form of a flexible strip for placement in the soft palate SP. The use of the term "strip" herein is not intended to be limited to long, narrow implants but can also include plates or other geometries implanted to alter the dynamic model of the soft palate SP. In the

embodiment of Figs. 8 - 9, the strip 10₂ is embedded in the soft palate SP with its longitudinal dimension extending from adjacent the hard palate HP toward the trailing end TE of the soft palate SP.

The strips 10₂ may be any flexible, biocompatible material and may be radiopaque or radio-marked as well as MRI compatible. The strips can be a polymer strip, a polymer re-enforced with a rod, a hollow bladder member with an interior for receiving an injected polymer (all as taught in U.S. Pat. No. 6,250,307) or any other suitable material. The strips 10₂ need not be elastic and having a material spring constant biasing them to their original shape. Such strips 10₂ could simply be flexible, plastically deformable strips which are stiffer than the soft palate SP to reinforce the soft palate SP and assist the soft palate SP in resisting deflection due to airflow. Also, the strips 10₂ may be formed of material more flexible than the tissue of the soft palate SP by selecting material (e.g., porous polyester) that induces a stiffening fibrotic response following implantation.

3. Braided Implants

As shown in Fig. 10, the implant 10₃ may be a braid of biocompatible fibers 11. In the braid 10₃, multiple types of fibers 11 may be used or all such fibers may be of a single type (e.g., polyester fibers). Also, selected ones or all of the fibers 11 may be so-called air-textured yarns to add fluffiness to the implant 10₃ and promote tissue in-growth.

Braided fibers 11 may be heat-treated (as shown in Fig. 11) at the ends of the braid 10₃ to prevent excessive fraying. Placing heat-treatment welds 18 at 1 - 2 mm from the ends of the braid 10₃ permit limited fraying at the ends so the ends are soft and have enhanced tissue in-growth. Braids 10₃ of the fore-going description are the subject matter of commonly assigned and co-pending U.S. patent application No. 09/814,471 filed March 21, 2001. Fig. 11 is a copy (except for identifying numerals) of a figure from the '471 application.

4. Expandable Implant

As illustrated in Figs. 12 - 14, the implant 10₄ may also be an expandable frame 12 covered with a fibrosis-inducing material 14. For example, the implant 10₄ may include a nitinol (or other suitable material) frame 12 with a polyester fabric coating 14 (Figs. 12 - 14). Such a structure can be reduced to a collapsed state (Fig. 14), placed in a needle 16 and inserted through a small wound for later expansion. Examples of all of the foregoing (other than Fig. 11 taken from the afore-mentioned '471 application) are more fully described in the afore-mentioned International Publication WO 01/19301.

5. Sheet Implant

Shown in Fig. 15, the implant 10₅ may also be a flexible flat sheet material having openings (such as pores or fibers defining interstitial spaces) for tissue in-growth. An example of a porous material is expanded PTFE. Such fibrous materials may be woven or knit materials such as polyester felt or velour. By way of illustration, the sheet may have a width of 5 – 10 mm, thickness of 1.5 mm (measured between generally flat upper and lower surfaces) and length (measured between proximal and distal edges 20, 22) of 20 mm for the implant 10₅ to be inserted into the soft palate SP.

In Fig. 15, the implant 10₅ is shown lying flat in the soft palate SP with the longitudinal axis of the implant 10₅ aligned with the anterior-posterior axis of the palate SP and with the width of the implant 10₅ aligned with the lateral axis of the palate SP. The flat lower surface of the implant 10₅ is generally parallel to the lower surface of the soft palate SP. Fig. 15 is a copy (except for identifying numerals) of a figure appearing in commonly assigned and copending patent application Ser. Nos. 09/814,460 and 09/815,154 both filed March 21, 2001. Those applications also disclose tools for placing of the implant 10₅ and describe placement in a proximal two-thirds of the soft palate.

6. Particulate Implants

Fig. 16 shows an implant 10₆ as a bolus of particulate matter. An example of such particulate matter would be micro-beads. Such microbeads are described in U.S. Pat. Nos. 5,792,478 and 5,421,406. These patents teach carbon-coated metallic or ceramic particles having cross-sectional dimensions of between 100 and 1,000 microns. The particles are carried in a fluid or gel. These patents state that upon insertion into body tissue, the particles do not migrate significantly and, apparently due to fibrotic response, the tissue into which the particles are injected stiffens. Use of micro-beads in palatal stiffening is shown in commonly assigned and copending U.S. patent application Ser. No. 09/636,803 filed August 10, 2000 (International patent application PCT/US01/24255).

7. Radiofrequency Ablation

In addition to the foregoing, submucosal palatal stiffening includes radio-frequency (RF) ablation of the tissue of the palate by placement of a needle-tip in the soft palate. The needle-tip includes an RF energy emitter which ablates tissue and forms a scar. RF ablation of the soft palate is described in Kasey et al., "Radiofrequency Volumetric Reduction of the Palate: An Extended Follow-Up

Study”, Otolaryngology – Head and Neck Surgery, Vol. 122, No. 3, pp. 410 – 414 (March 2000).

Such RF ablation is not an implant and does not provide a permanent scar. Therefore, any resulting benefits are generally temporary.

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8. Sclerosing Agents

The use of sclerosing agents to treat the soft palate is described in LaFrentz et al., “Palatal Stiffening Techniques for Snoring in a Novel Canine Model”, Abstracts of the Twenty-Second Annual MidWinter Meeting of the Association for Research in Otolaryngology, Abstract NO. 499, Vol. 22, pp. 125 – 126 (February 13 – 18, 1999). Like RF ablation, sclerosing treatment is not an implant and does not provide a permanent scar. Therefore, any resulting benefits are generally temporary. Also, the sclerosing is difficult to control.

15 C. Method of the Present Invention

The method of the present invention is directed to the use of palatal stiffening techniques (e.g., any of the foregoing) used to create a lateral stiffening of the soft palate. The method includes identifying first and second locations disposed on right and left sides, respectively, of the soft palate and separated by an anterior-posterior midline extending centrally positioned on the palate. The first and second locations are linked across the midline by creating a linkage between the first and second locations and through the midline. The linkage has a stiffness greater than a stiffness of untreated tissue naturally residing between the locations.

The method of the present invention is illustrated in Fig. 17 showing a soft palate SP with an anterior-posterior midline AP separating the soft palate SP into left and right sides L, R (“left” and “right” being labeled from the patient’s perspective).

Two locations A, B are labeled on the soft palate on the right R and left L sides, respectively. An implant 100 is shown imbedded in the soft palate with ends 102, 104 of the implant residing at locations A, B. Preferably, the implant 100 is a strip of material having a length (distance between the implant ends 102, 104) greater than a transverse dimension. An example of such an implant 100 is any of the foregoing strip implants or braids. Also, it is presently preferred that the implant 100 include structure to facilitate tissue in-growth and fibrotic response. An example is a braid of polyester fibers including a mixture of air-textured yarns. The material of the implant is a non-dissolving, bio-compatible material.

With the structure thus described, the implant 100 links the first and second locations A, B across the midline AP. The linkage (which includes the fibrotic response to the implant together with any material stiffness of the implant) has a

stiffness greater than a stiffness of the untreated tissue between the locations A, B. The linkage is created at least in part by placing an implant in the soft palate between the first and second locations with any natural stiffness of the implant and any fibrotic response to the implant creating the stiffness of the linkage. As shown
5 in Fig. 17, a line between locations A and B is orthogonal to the midline AP of the palate.

Fig. 9 illustrates a placement of strip implants in the afore-said U.S. Pat. No. 6,250,307. In the embodiment there disclosed, the implants 10₂ are placed with longitudinal axes generally parallel to the anterior-posterior axis of the soft palate.
10 Such placement may conveniently be referred to as "longitudinal" stiffening. The present invention is directed to what may conveniently be described as "lateral stiffening". It is presently believed lateral stiffening provides a significant increase in the stiffness of the soft palate for any given size, structure or degree of fibrosis of palatal implant.

15 In the embodiment of Fig. 17, it is presently believed that the length of the implant 100 (distance between ends 102, 104) be at least 25% (and more preferably at least 50%) of the width W of the soft palate SP at the location of the implant 100. It is preferred the implant 100 be placed in the distal 75% (and more preferably the distal 50%) of the soft palate SP. It is presently anticipated that placement as close
20 as possible to the soft palate trailing edge TE is most desirable.

Fig. 18 illustrates a soft palate SP treated with lateral stiffening using a stiffening mechanism other than the strip implant 100 shown in Fig. 17. In Fig. 18, a linear array of multiple spheres 106 of fibrosis are formed in the soft palate SP with the fibrotic scar of adjacent spheres 106 overlapping to link the locations A, B.
25 The spheres 106 may be formed by spherical implants (such as implants 10₁ in Figs. 6 - 7) or may be formed by placing multiple RF ablation treatments between the locations A, B. Alternatively, a single RF ablation treatment can be formed in a linear path between locations A, B. RF ablation treatments create a scar which shrinks over time. Preferably, such shrinkage is taken into account when linking
30 locations A, B. A still further embodiment is a controlled linear treatment or injection of a sclerosing agent into the soft palate between locations A, B.

Fig. 19 illustrates a soft palate SP treated with lateral stiffening using a still further mechanism other than those described above. In Fig. 19, a polymer 108 (e.g., silicone) is injected in a linear path between locations A, B. Alternatively,
35 microbeads can be injected in the linear path between locations A, B.

Fig. 20 illustrates a modification of the embodiment of Fig. 17 in which an additional strip implant 110 is placed with a longitudinal axis parallel to the midline AP. The longitudinal implant 110 provides longitudinal stiffness as well as

minimizing any longitudinal stretching of the soft palate SP which might otherwise occur over time.

From the foregoing detailed description, it has been shown how the present invention is attained in a preferred embodiment. Modifications and equivalents such as those which may be apparent to one of skill in the art are intended to be included in the scope of the appended claims.

What is claimed is:

1. Use of an implant for treating snoring attributed at least in part to movement of a soft palate of a patient in response to air flow, comprising placing said
5 implant in said soft palate along a line extending between first and second locations disposed on right and left sides of said soft palate separated by an anterior-posterior midline extending centrally positioned on said soft palate, said implant creating a linkage between said first and second locations through said midline with said linkage having a stiffness greater than a stiffness of
10 untreated tissue naturally residing between said first and second locations, wherein any natural stiffness of said implant and any fibrotic response to said implant create said stiffness of said linkage.
2. Use according to claim 1 wherein said implant comprises a non-dissolving,
15 biocompatible material.
3. Use according to claim 1 wherein said first and second locations are spaced apart for said linkage to have a length equal to or greater than one-third of a width of said soft palate at the position of said implant.
20
4. Use according to claim 1 wherein said first and second locations are positioned near a trailing edge of said soft palate.
5. Use according to claim 4 wherein said first and second locations are positioned
25 in a distal one-third of the soft palate.
6. Use according to claim 1 wherein said linkage has a length between said first and second locations greater than a dimension transverse to the length.
- 30 7. Use according to claim 1 wherein said linkage has a length sufficient for said linkage to extend at least 25% of a width of said soft palate.
8. Use according to claim 7 wherein said linkage has a length sufficient for said linkage to extend at least 50% of a width of said soft palate.
35
9. Use according to claim 1 wherein said linkage is placed in a distal 75% of the soft palate.

10. Use according to claim 9 wherein said linkage is placed in the distal 50% of the soft palate.
- 5 11. Use according to claim 1 wherein said implant comprises microbeads placed along a line extending between said first and second locations.
12. A method of treating snoring attributed at least in part to movement of a soft palate of a patient in response to air flow, the method comprising:
10 identifying first and second locations disposed on right and left sides, respectively of the soft palate and separated by an anterior-posterior
midline extending centrally positioned on said palate;
linking said first and second locations across said midline;
said linking including creating a linkage between said first and second
15 locations and through said midline with said linkage having a stiffness greater than a stiffness of untreated tissue naturally residing between said locations.
13. A method according to claim 12 wherein said linkage is submucosal.
- 20 14. A method according to claim 13 wherein said linkage is created at least in part by forming a scar tissue in said soft palate between said first and second locations.
- 25 15. A method according to claim 14 wherein said scar tissue is formed by radio-frequency ablation.
16. A method according to claim 13 wherein said locations are spaced-apart for said linkage to have a length equal to greater than one-third of a width of the soft palate at the position of said implant.
- 30 17. A method according to claim 13 wherein said locations are positioned near a trailing edge of said soft palate.
18. A method according to claim 17 wherein said locations are positioned in a
35 distal one-third of the soft palate.
19. A method according to claim 13 wherein said locations are positioned for a line between said locations to be generally orthogonal to said midline.

20. A method according to claim 14 wherein said scar tissue is formed by injecting a sclerosing agent into said soft palate between said locations.
- 5 21. A method according to claim 14 wherein said scar tissue is formed by injecting microbeads into said soft palate between said locations.
22. A method according to claim 14 wherein said scar tissue is formed by injecting a stiffening polymer into said soft palate between said locations.
- 10 23. A method according to claim 22 wherein said polymer is silicone.
24. A method according to claim 12 wherein the linkage has a length between the first and second locations greater than a dimension transverse to the length.
- 15 25. A method according to claim 12 further including creating a longitudinal linkage in said soft palate and extending parallel to said midline.
26. A method according to claim 12 wherein said linkage has a length sufficient for said linkage to extend at least 25% of a width of said soft palate.
- 20 27. A method according to claim 26 wherein said linkage has a length sufficient for said linkage to extend at least 50% of a width of said soft palate.
28. A method according to claim 12 wherein the linkage is placed in the distal 75% of the soft palate.
- 25 29. A method according to claim 28 wherein the linkage is placed in the distal 50% of the soft palate.
- 30

FIG. 1

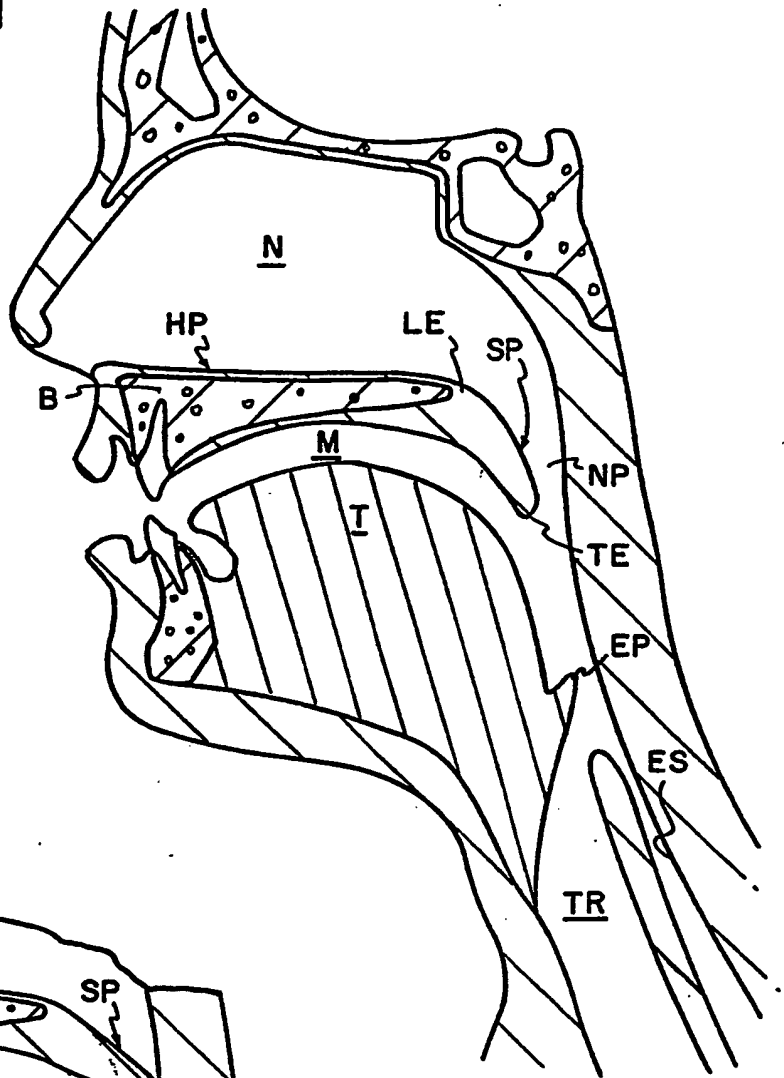


FIG. 2

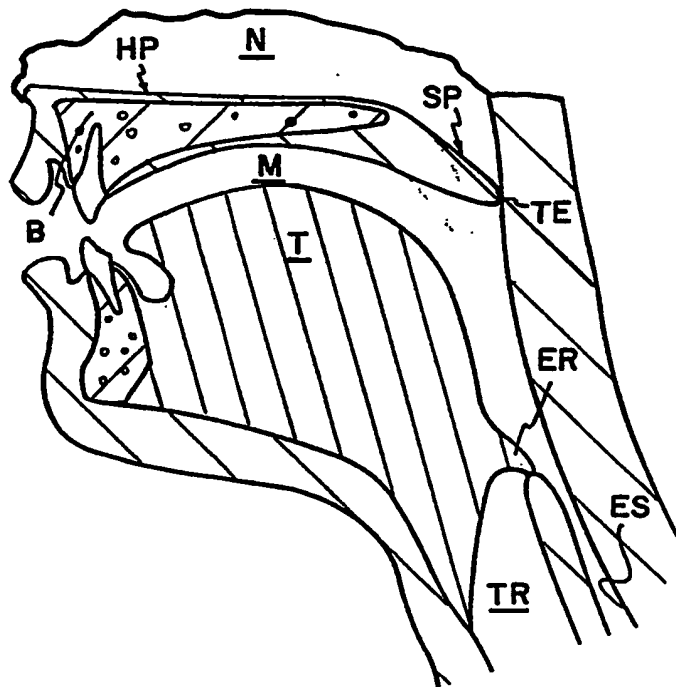


FIG. 3

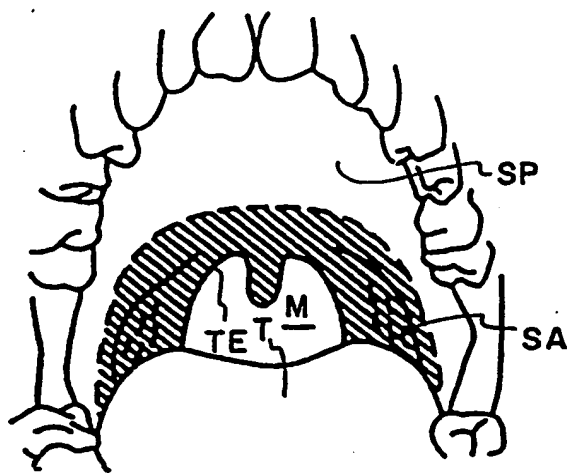


FIG. 5

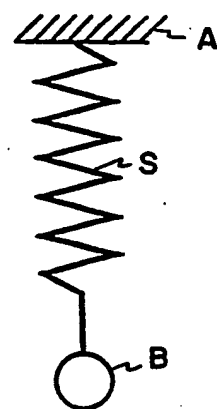


FIG. 4

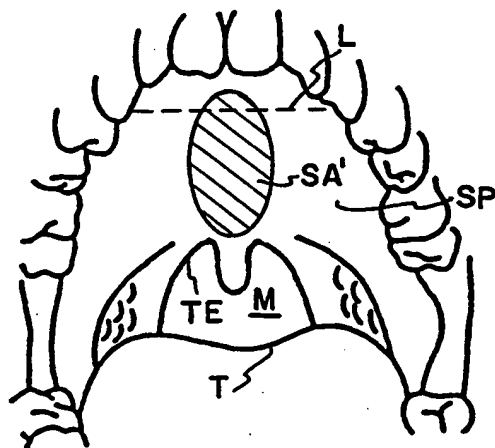


FIG. 6

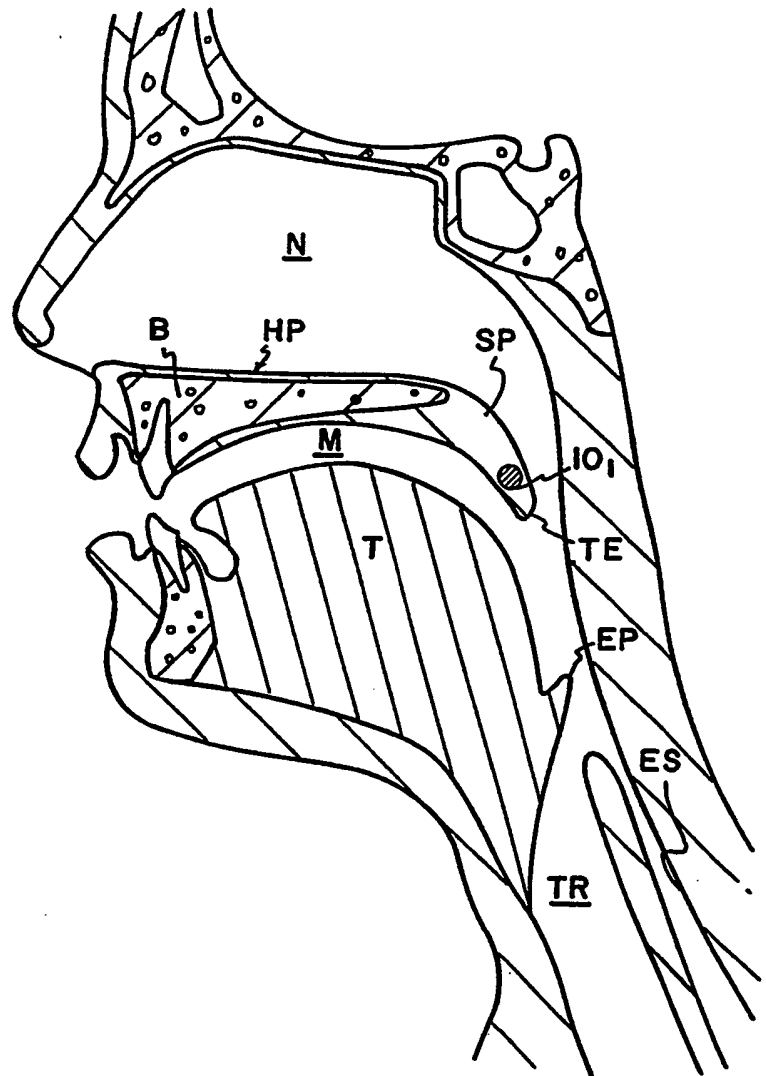


FIG. 7

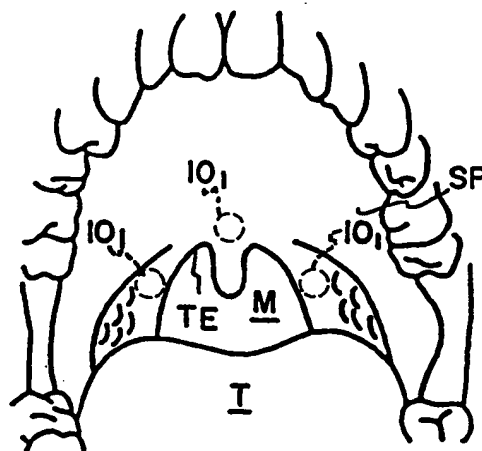


FIG. 8

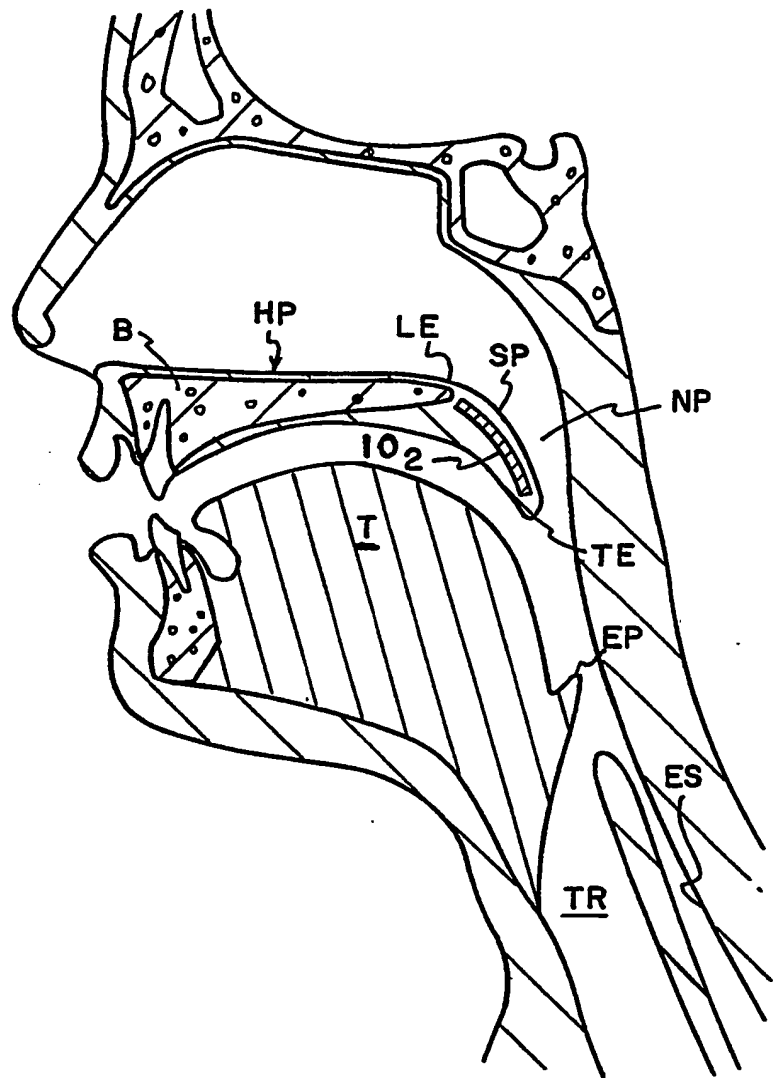


FIG. 9

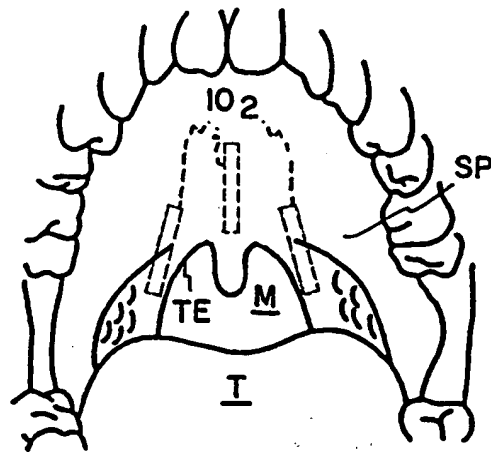


FIG. 10

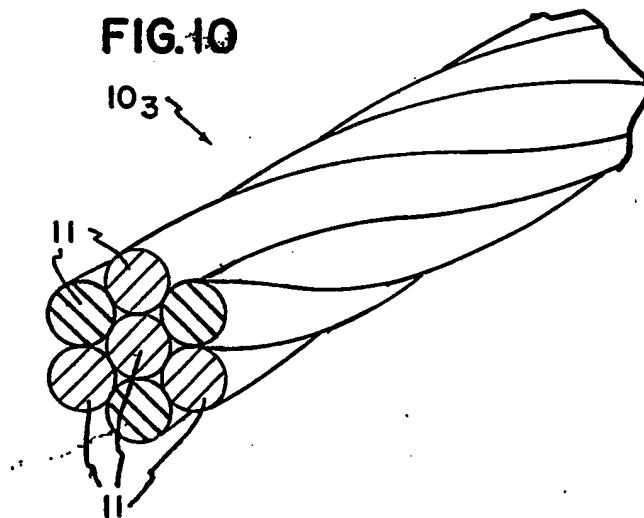


FIG. 11

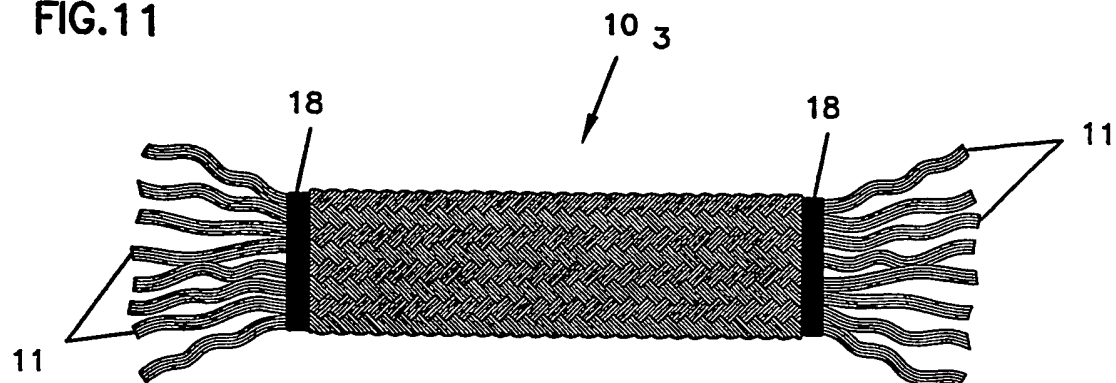


FIG. 12

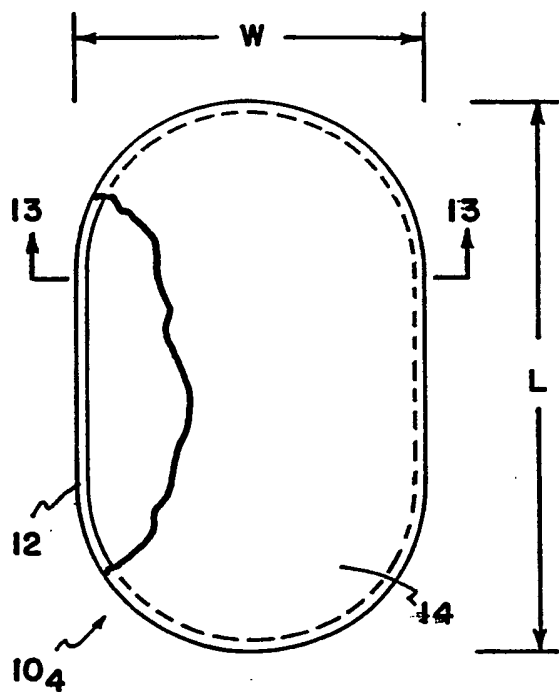


FIG. 14

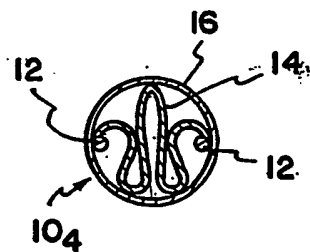


FIG. 13

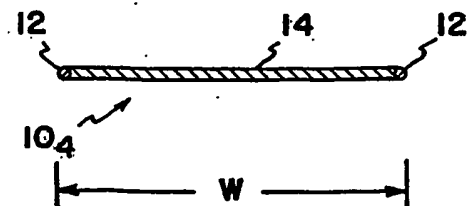


FIG. 15

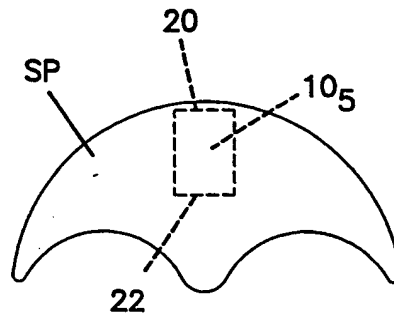


FIG. 16

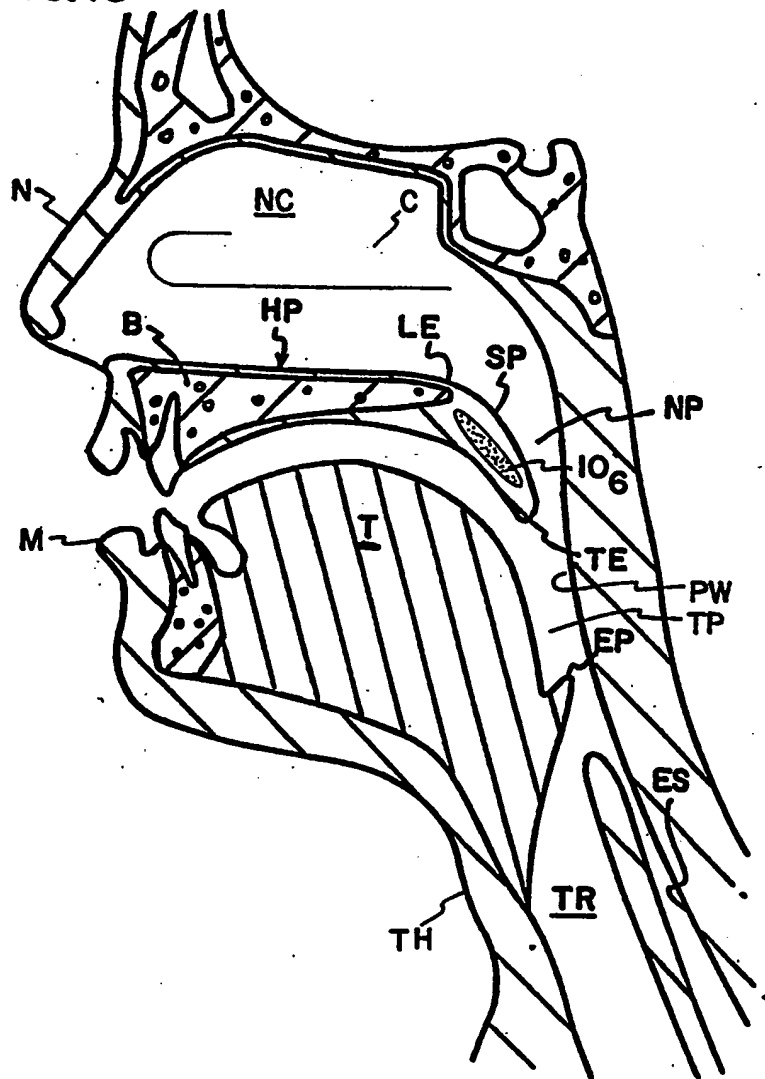


FIG. 17

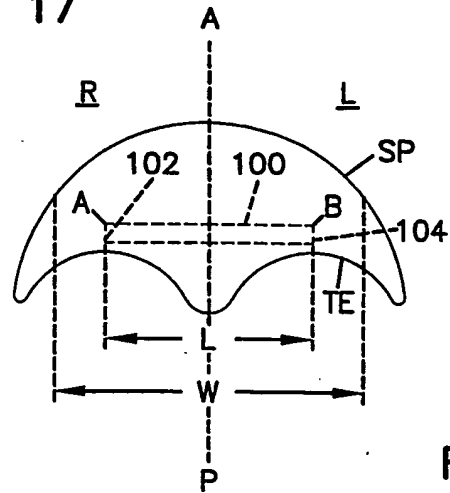


FIG. 18

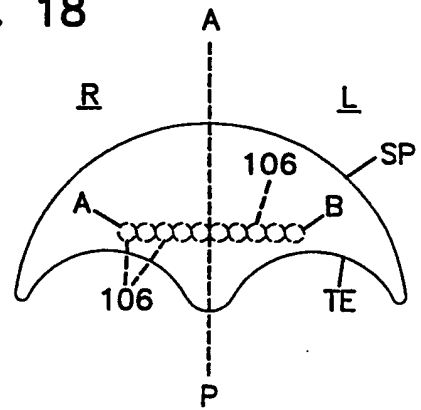


FIG. 19

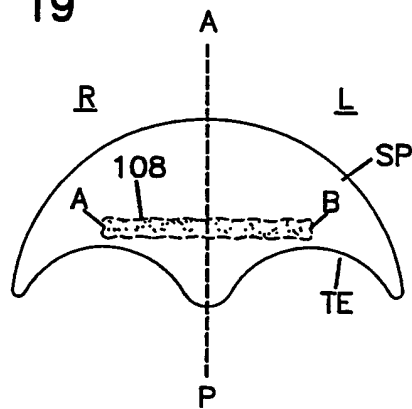
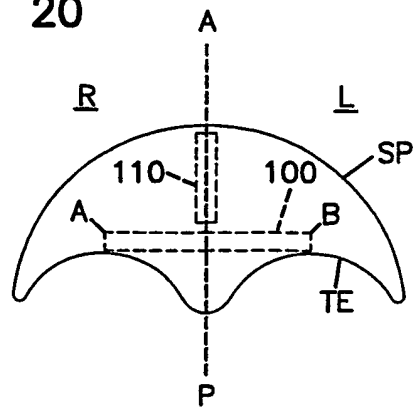


FIG. 20



PATENT COOPERATION TREATY

PCT

DECLARATION OF NON-ESTABLISHMENT OF INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

(PCT Article 17(2)(a), Rules 13ter.1(c) and Rule 39)

Applicant's or agent's file reference 13033.1WOI3	IMPORTANT DECLARATION	Date of mailing(day/month/year) 23/04/2003
International application No. PCT/US 02/ 36492	International filing date(day/month/year) 13/11/2002	(Earliest) Priority date(day/month/year) 14/11/2001
International Patent Classification (IPC) or both national classification and IPC		A61F5 A61F2 , K61F2
Applicant PI MEDICAL, INC.		

This International Searching Authority hereby declares, according to Article 17(2)(a), that **no international search report will be established** on the international application for the reasons indicated below

1. ☒ The subject matter of the international application relates to:
 - a. ☐ scientific theories.
 - b. ☐ mathematical theories
 - c. ☐ plant varieties.
 - d. ☐ animal varieties.
 - e. ☐ essentially biological processes for the production of plants and animals, other than microbiological processes and the products of such processes.
 - f. ☐ schemes, rules or methods of doing business.
 - g. ☐ schemes, rules or methods of performing purely mental acts.
 - h. ☐ schemes, rules or methods of playing games.
 - i. ☒ methods for treatment of the human body by surgery or therapy.
 - j. ☐ methods for treatment of the animal body by surgery or therapy.
 - k. ☐ diagnostic methods practised on the human or animal body.
 - l. ☐ mere presentations of information.
 - m. ☐ computer programs for which this International Searching Authority is not equipped to search prior art.

2. ☒ The failure of the following parts of the international application to comply with prescribed requirements prevents a meaningful search from being carried out:

☐ the description
☒ the claims
☐ the drawings

3. ☐ The failure of the nucleotide and/or amino acid sequence listing to comply with the standard provided for in Annex C of the Administrative Instructions prevents a meaningful search from being carried out:

☐ the written form has not been furnished or does not comply with the standard.

☐ the computer readable form has not been furnished or does not comply with the standard.

4. Further comments: SEE FURTHER INFORMATION CONTINUED FROM PCT/ISA/203

Name and mailing address of the International Searching Authority

European Patent Office, P.B. 5818 Patentlaan 2

NL-2280 HV Rijswijk

Tel. (+31-70) 340-2040, Tx. 31 651 epo nl,

Fax: (+31-70) 340-3016

Authorized officer

Sylvie Fernandez

FURTHER INFORMATION CONTINUED FROM PCT/ISA/ 203

A meaningful search is not possible on the basis of all claims because all claims are directed to - Method for treatment of the human or animal body by surgery - Rule 39.1(iv) PCT

The applicant's attention is drawn to the fact that claims relating to inventions in respect of which no international search report has been established need not be the subject of an international preliminary examination (Rule 66.1(e) PCT). The applicant is advised that the EPO policy when acting as an International Preliminary Examining Authority is normally not to carry out a preliminary examination on matter which has not been searched. This is the case irrespective of whether or not the claims are amended following receipt of the search report or during any Chapter II procedure. If the application proceeds into the regional phase before the EPO, the applicant is reminded that a search may be carried out during examination before the EPO (see EPO Guideline C-VI, 8.5), should the problems which led to the Article 17(2) declaration be overcome.